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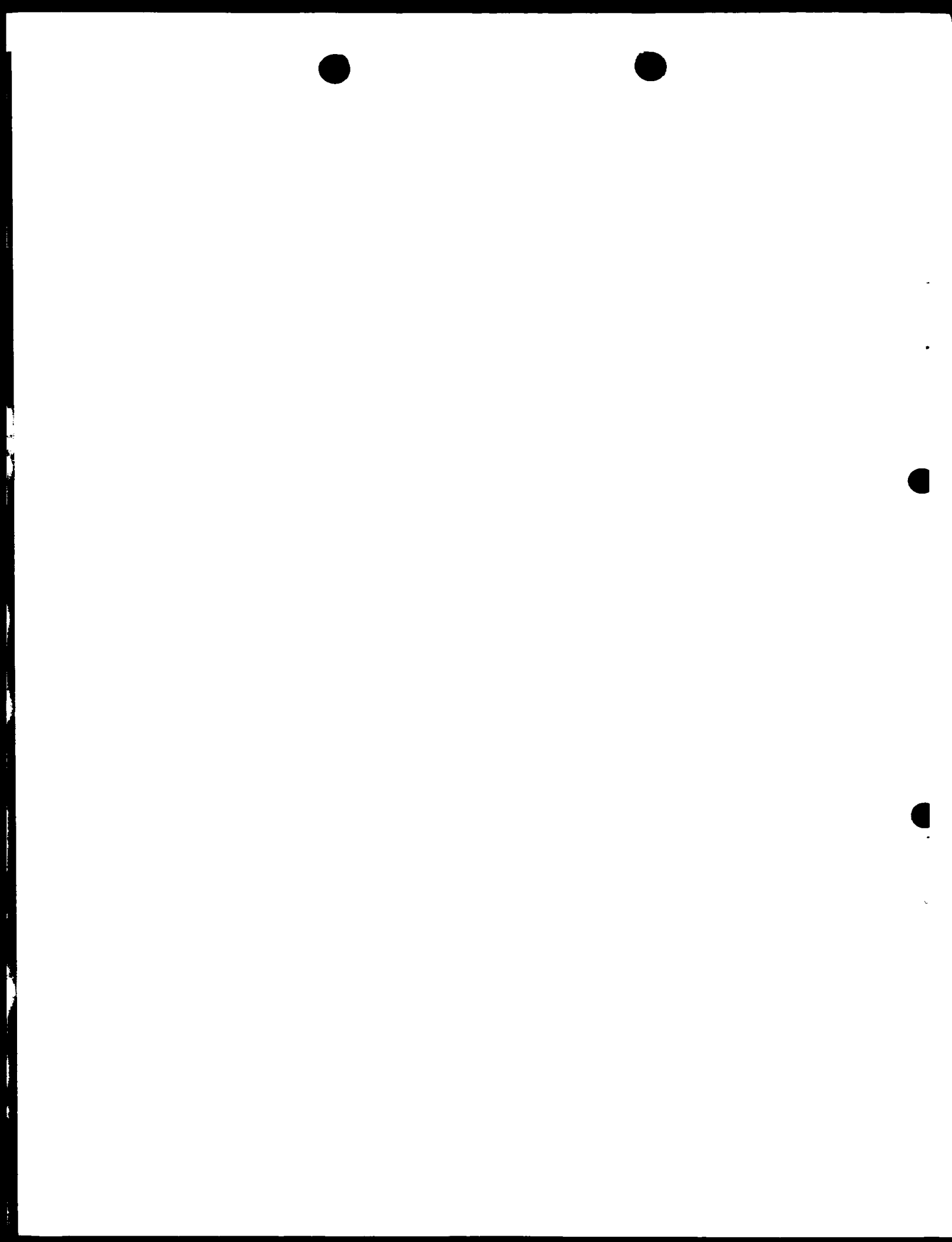
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**Blatt 2 der Bescheinigung**  
**Sheet 2 of the certificate**  
**Page 2 de l'attestation**

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Superabsorbent polysaccharide with enhanced odour control

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EPO - DG 1  
16. 12. 1998**Superabsorbent polysaccharide with enhanced odour control**

The present invention relates to a superabsorbent material which has enhanced odour control and prevents bacterial growth, based on polysaccharides, and to a method of producing such material.

5 Superabsorbent materials of various types are known in the art. Examples are crosslinked polyacrylates and polysaccharides grafted with polyacrylates. A problem related to the use of superabsorbent materials is the odour caused by urine components, which cause superabsorbent materials to become objectionable long before there maximum absorbing capacity has been used. Furthermore, the known absorbent materials  
10 are normally based on non-renewable and/or non-biodegradable raw materials. Consequently, there is a need for superabsorbent materials, which have odour control and reduced bacterial growth when contacted with body fluids, and which are biodegradable.

WO 98/27717 discloses superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative obtained by oxidation and crosslinking of a polysaccharide such as starch, in which at least 0.1  
15 carbinol group per monosaccharide unit of the polysaccharide derivative has been oxidised to a carboxyl group, the total number of carboxyl groups per monosaccharide unit being 0.2-3.0, and the derivative results from reaction with at least 0.001 equivalent of crosslinking agent per monosaccharide unit. The derivatives are not devised for odour control. US 5,247,072 describes superabsorbent carboxyalkyl polysaccharides, especially  
20 carboxymethyl cellulose, without odour control, obtained by crosslinking as a result of heat treatment. EP-A-202127 discloses superabsorbent articles for reducing diaper rash, which contain acid in distinct zones to control the skin pH between 3.0 and 5.5.

It has been found that a superabsorbent polymer with improved odour control can be produced by a process comprising the steps of:

- 25 (a) crosslinking a polysaccharide containing acidic groups with a crosslinking agent to produce a gel;
- (b) ensuring that pH of the polysaccharide is between 3.5 and 4.9 and, if necessary adjusting to pH to between 3.5 and 4.9;
- (c) comminuting the acidified polysaccharide gel; and
- 30 (d) drying the comminuted polysaccharide at elevated temperature.

The term polysaccharide containing acidic groups is understood to comprise polysaccharides having a pK of less than 5, down to about 1.5. Such polysaccharides may contain carboxylic groups, sulphonic groups  $(-(O)-SO_2-OH)$  and phosphonic groups  $(-(O)-PO(OH)_2)$  and combinations thereof. The carboxylic groups may be present  
5 as a result of carboxyalkylation, in particular carboxymethylation, or as a result of oxidation, e.g. of a hydroxymethyl group  $(-CH_2OH)$ , usually at C6 of a monosaccharide unit), or a bis(hydroxymethylene) group  $(-CHOH-CHOH-)$ , usually at C2-C3 of a monosaccharide unit). The polysaccharides may be  $\alpha$ -glucans like starch, amylose and amylopectin,  $\beta$ -glucans like cellulose and chitin, galactomannans like guar gum (guaran)  
10 and locust bean gum, glucomannans including e.g. xanthan gum, fructans, (arabino)-xylans, galactans including alginates and pectin and other mixed polysaccharides. The polysaccharides may comprise non-ionic, non-carboxylated derivatives such as hydroxy-alkyl polysaccharides, but the presence of such non-ionic derivatives does not have a particular advantage. The chain length of the polysaccharides is important although there  
15 is no critical minimum for the molecular weight. In general, polysaccharides having a molecular weight of more than 1,000 are preferred. A molecular weight above about 25,000 may have a positive effect on the properties of the oxidised product

The acidic polysaccharide can be a carboxymethyl polysaccharide without further substitution, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, preferably having a degree of  
20 substitution of 0.3-3.0, more preferably 0.5-1.5. For such carboxymethylated polysaccharides, the process advantageously comprises the further step of contacting the crosslinked polysaccharide with an organic solvent which is at least partly miscible with water, between step (b) and step (c). The organic solvent is preferably a water-miscible alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, methoxyethanol or isopropanol, a water-miscible ether  
25 such as dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or dimethoxyethane, or a water-miscible ketone, such as acetone. The water-miscible solvent is evaporated before or during step (d).

The carboxymethylated polysaccharide can also be a carboxymethyl polysaccharide containing further carboxyl groups produced by oxidation of saccharide carbinol groups. Such carboxyl groups may be 2- and/or 3- carboxyl groups obtained  
30 by oxidation of anhydroglycose rings of the polysaccharide using hypochlorite or periodate/chlorite, but preferably they are 6-carboxyl groups obtained by oxidation of the 6-hydroxymethyl group, e.g. with a nitroxyl compound (TEMPO) as a catalyst.

Suitable oxidation methods are described in WO 98/27717 and references cited therein. In such carboxy-carboxymethyl polysaccharide, such as 6-carboxy-carboxymethyl starch, the degree of substitution for carboxymethyl is preferably 0.2–0.8, especially 0.3–0.6, and the degree of substitution for (6-)carboxyl groups is preferably 0.1–0.5, more preferably 0.15–0.4. In such oxidised carboxyalkyl polysaccharides the addition of an organic water-miscible solvent can be dispensed with, as a gel with the required structure already results from direct cross-linking.

The polysaccharide containing acidic groups is reacted with a crosslinking agent to produce a gel. A gel is defined herein as a polymeric network based on polysaccharides, that swells in water and does not dissolve in water. Crosslinking agents are reagents containing two or more functions capable of reacting with a hydroxyl group, resulting in intra- and inter-molecular bonds between different mono-saccharide units. Suitable crosslinking agents may act on the hydroxyl groups of different polysaccharide chains and include divinyl sulphone, epichlorohydrin, diepoxybutane, diglycidyl ethers, diisocyanates, cyanuric chloride, trimetaphosphates, phosphoryl chloride, and mixed anhydrides, and also inorganic crosslinkers such as aluminium and zirconium ions, but are not restricted to these examples. Crosslinking can also be performed using carboxyl or aldehyde groups formed by oxidation or carboxyl groups introduced by carboxy-alkylation, e.g. using polyols, polyamines or other polyfunctional reagents. Esterification and other crosslinking methods described herein can also be effected intramolecularly at the surface between the carboxyl group of one polysaccharide chain and a hydroxyl group of another chain as known in the art. This inter-chain crosslinking can be catalysed by an acid or a multivalent ion such as magnesium or calcium, or by heating. Crosslinking of starch and other polysaccharides is well-known in the art. A description of crosslinking agents and reaction conditions can be found e.g. in *"Starch Derivatives: Production and Uses"* by M.W. Rutenberg and D. Solarek, Acad. Press Inc., 1984, pages 324–332.

After crosslinking, the crosslinked polysaccharide is treated with an acid so as to reduce the pH to 3.5 to 4.9. However, if the crosslinking is performed under acidic conditions, such as with bis-epoxy crosslinkers, the acidification takes place before crosslinking, and an adjustment of a pH to between 3.5 and 4.9 may be needed after the crosslinking step. Suitable acidifying reagents include inorganic and organic acids such

as hydrochloric, phosphoric, acetic acid etc. After acidification, the cross-linked, gel-like material is comminuted to smaller particles, e.g. in the range of 0.5–5 mm.

Instead of or in addition to the treatment with the water-miscible organic solvent described above, an additional post-crosslinking step (surface crosslinking) may be applied to strengthen the gel. The crosslinking agent to be used in this post-cross-  
5 linking step can be the same as those referred to above for the first crosslinking step. In this procedure, the gel particles are slightly swollen, and treated and mixed with a crosslinking agent, and subsequently the particles are dried at a temperature which depends on the liquid used to swell the gel particles and on the crosslinking agent. The  
10 post-crosslinking may be performed in the presence of compounds providing further crosslinks at the outside of the gel particle. Such compounds may include bifunctional or multifunctional capable of reacting with hydroxyl and (if still present) carboxyl functions, for example diamines, polyamines, bis-epoxy compounds, and chitosan-like compounds.

15 The comminuted material is dried, preferably in a fluidised bed drier. Drying can be performed at ambient temperatures, but preferably increased temperatures are used, in particular above 50°C, more in particular above 70°C. Drying times from 15 minutes up to 8 hours or more can be applied. Preferably an additional heat treatment is performed after the initial (fluidised bed) drying; this additional drying step can be  
20 performed at 80–150°C e.g. for 2 minutes to 2 hours, and results in a further enhanced gel strength of the product.

The invention also pertains to a bacteriologically stable superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative having odour control of absorbed liquid, as well as to a superabsorbent article in which this derivative is incorporated. The derivative and the  
25 article preferably have a pH below 5 (down to 3.5) when contacted with neutral or near-neutral water; if necessary, an acidifying agent can be incorporated in a sufficient amount to maintain the required low pH. Suitable acidifying agents include organic di- or poly-carboxylic acid acids such as citric, maleic, fumaric, oxalic, malonic, succinic, tartaric and similar acids, hydroxyacids such as gluconic, ascorbic, glycolic, glyceric, lactic,  
30 malic, salicylic acid and the like, as well as benzoic acid and phosphoric and other inorganic acids. These acids may be used in combination with their partially neutralised salts (e.g. monosodium citrate or monopotassium phosphate) to provide buffering



capacity. Also, neutral materials such as acid anhydrides and lactones, e.g. maleic anhydride, succinic anhydride,  $\delta$ -gluconolactone, can be incorporated for lowering the pH.

5 The superabsorbent polysaccharides combine high absorption capacity with control of bacterial growth and control of odour, as well as with biodegradability. The absorption capacity can be expressed as free swelling capacity (FSC) and the centrifugal retention capacity (CRC), and with the absorption under load (AUL), using synthetic urine (SU) as test liquid. The composition of the synthetic urine is as follows: 300 mM urea, 60 mM KCl, 130 mM NaCl, 2.0 mM  $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 3.5 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and 1 mg/l  
10 Triton X-100 in deionised water.

The superabsorbent polysaccharide derivatives of the invention can be used for absorbing liquids, especially of body fluids which contain various salts and non-ionic substances. The product is particularly suitable for the production of absorbent hygiene articles, such as diapers, sanitary napkins and the like. Such articles can be produced  
15 entirely on the basis of the polysaccharides according to the invention, but they can also contain conventional absorbent materials, such as cellulose pulp in addition to the absorbents according to the invention. The absorbent article is preferably part of a layered product, in which the superabsorbent polymer constitutes at least one layer. The absorbent layer can be located between a liquid-pervious top layer and a liquid-  
20 impervious bottom layer. In particular the product may have four layers. The first one can be a thin, non-woven layer of polyester fibres or other fibres. The second layer can be a wadding which is used for acquiring and spreading the absorbed fluid such as urine. The third layer can consist of fluff pulp wherein the SAP is spread as fine particles, especially 50-800  $\mu\text{m}$ . The last layer can be a back sheet of a water-resistant material  
25 such as polyethylene, which prevents leakage from the layered absorption product.

#### Example 1:

##### *Absorbent 6-carboxy-carboxymethyl potato starch*

Carboxymethyl starch (degree of substitution 0.5) derived from potato starch was converted to 6-carboxy carboxymethyl starch by TEMPO-catalysed oxidation (degree  
30 of oxidation 0.25). A 20% aqueous solution of the product was cross-linked with different amounts of divinyl sulphone (0.5, 0.6, 0.7 mol% DVS). After 15 hours, an

insoluble network was formed. The gel was brought into distilled water and allowed to swell. The pH of the material was lowered to pH 4.1 by controlled addition of 1M HCl. After equilibration, the gel was filtrated and dried in a fluidised bed drier at 70°C. The following absorption characteristics (FSC, CRC, AUL at 2.0 kPa) measured in synthetic urine (SU) were obtained:

Cross-linking degree (mol% DVS)	FSC (g/g)	CRC (g/g)	AUL (g/g) 2 kPa	pH gel
0.5	31	19	12	4.1
0.6	30	18	14	4.1
0.7	27.5	17	18.5	4.1

**Example 2:*****Absorbent 6-carboxy-carboxymethyl high amylose corn starch***

Carboxymethyl starch (degree of substitution 0.53) derived from high amylose corn starch was converted to 6-carboxy carboxymethyl starch by TEMPO-catalysed oxidation (degree of oxidation 0.09). A 20% aqueous solution of the product was cross-linked with different amounts of divinyl sulphone (1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 mol% DVS). After 16 hours, an insoluble network was formed. The gel was brought into distilled water and allowed to swell. The pH of the material was lowered to about pH 4.1 by controlled addition of 1M HCl. After equilibration, the gel was filtrated and dried in a fluidised bed drier at 80°C. The following absorption characteristics (FSC, CRC, AUL) measured in synthetic urine (SU) were obtained:

Cross-linking degree (mol% DVS)	FSC (g/g)	CRC (g/g)	AUL (g/g) 2 kPa	pH gel
1.0	29.5	20	17	4.0
1.5	34.5	20.5	13	4.1
2.0	33.0	18	16	4.3
2.5	28.5	16	17	4.0

**Example 3:*****Absorbent carboxymethyl cellulose***

A 2 wt.% aqueous solution of CMC (Cekol 50,000 from Metsa Specialty Chemicals, degree of substitution 0.8) was prepared and the pH was adjusted to 4.0 by slow addition of HCl under stirring (alternatively, glacial acetic acid can be used according to WO 86/00912, example 2b). The required amount of a 10 or 20 vol.% aqueous solution of 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether (BDDE) was added and the reaction mixture was thoroughly mixed. The gel obtained was cut into pieces and suspended overnight in a fivefold excess of methanol. The methanol was filtered out and the gel was milled in a blender, and the particles were dried in a fluidised bed drier (FBD). The dried product was ground in a mortar. The absorption characteristics are summarised in the following table, with details on crosslinking and drying.

DXL <sup>1</sup>	XL reaction <sup>2</sup> cond. (°C/h)	FBD (°C/min)	FSC (g/g)	CRC (g/g)	AUL (g/g)
10	20°/20h <sup>3</sup>	100°/10m	29	11	17
10	20°/20h	100°/10m	34	16	22
10	80°/3h	100°/10m	38	18	20
20	50°/8h	100°/10m	19.5	6.5	14
10	50°/8h	100°/10m	28.5	12	19.5
5	50°/8h	100°/10m	31.5	15	20.5
5	50°/15h	100°/15m	34.5	18	23
5	50°/15h	80°/15m	40	19.5	21
5	50°/15h	60°/15m	34	15.5	20
5	50°/15h	40°/30m	33	15	18.5

<sup>1</sup>: degree of crosslinking used, (mol% BDDE)

<sup>2</sup>: crosslinking reaction

<sup>3</sup>: pH controlled by acetic acid instead of HCl.

**Example 4:*****Absorbent carboxymethyl cellulose***

A 2 wt.% solution of CMC (Cekol 50,000 from Metsa Specialty Chemicals, degree of

substitution 0.8) in 0.05 M aqueous NaOH was reacted with 14 mol% of DVS for 18 hours at room temperature. The gel obtained was chopped in pieces of roughly 3–4 cm and the pieces were brought in a fivefold excess of methanol. The gel was then acidified using 1M HCl to a pH varying from 4.4 to 4.0. After about 24 h the swollen gel was milled in a blender to obtain smaller particles, and then put back in the methanol for another 24 h to achieve homogeneous acidification of the gel material. Thereafter ground particles were dried in a fluidised bed drier at 100°C for 30 min, and then further heat-treated at 120°C in an oven for about 30 min. The absorption characteristics are summarised in the following table.

Amount of acid added (ml)	pH gel	before thermal treatment			after thermal treatment		
		FSC (g/g)	CRC (g/g)	AUL (g/g)	FSC (g/g)	CRC (g/g)	AUL (g/g)
28	4.4	83	64	10	40	26	17
30	4.2	57	42	12	29	17	16.5
33	4.0	55	41	13	28	15	16
35	4.0	39	26	13	21	11	15

16. 12. 1998

**Claims**

1. A process of producing a superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative, comprising the steps of:
  - (a) crosslinking a polysaccharide containing acidic groups with a crosslinking agent to produce a gel;
  - (b) ensuring that the pH of the polysaccharide is between 3.5 and 4.9;
  - (c) comminuting the acidified polysaccharide gel; and
  - (d) drying the comminuted polysaccharide at elevated temperature.
2. A process according to claim 1, in which the polysaccharide containing acidic groups comprises carboxymethyl-cellulose, further comprising the step of contacting the crosslinked polysaccharide with an organic solvent which is at least partly miscible with water, between step (b) and step (c).
3. A process according to claim 2, in which said organic solvent is a lower alcohol, a water-miscible ketone or a water-miscible ether.
4. A process according to claim 1, in which the polysaccharide containing acidic groups is a carboxymethyl polysaccharide further containing carboxyl groups resulting from oxidation of saccharidic hydroxymethyl or hydroxymethylene groups, or phosphonic or sulphonic acid groups.
5. A process according to claim 4, in which the carboxymethylated polysaccharide is a 6-carboxy-carboxymethyl-starch or a 6-carboxy-carboxymethyl-cellulose.
6. A process according to any one of claims 1-5, in which the polysaccharide containing acidic groups contains 0.3-3.0 carboxyl groups per monosaccharide unit.
7. A process according to any one of claims 1-6, in which said cross-linking agent is divinyl sulphone.

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8. A process according to any one of claims 1-6, in which said cross-linking agent is a bis-epoxy compound, and the polysaccharide is acidified before step (a).
9. A process according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said drying step (d) is performed using a fluidised bed, at a temperature of between 50 and 130°C.
10. A process according to any one of the preceding claims, in which said drying step (d) is followed by a heat treatment at a temperature of between 80 and 150°C.
11. A process according to any one of the preceding claims, in which an additional crosslinking step is performed after step (c).
12. Superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative obtainable by the process according to any one of the preceding claims, and having a pH below 5.
13. Superabsorbent polysaccharide according to claim 12, also comprising an acid selected from organic di- and polycarboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids and benzoic acids.
14. Absorbent article comprising a superabsorbent polysaccharide according to claim 12 or 13.

EPO - DG 1  
16. 12. 1998**Abstract**

A process is disclosed for producing a superabsorbent polysaccharide derivative, comprising the steps of:

- (a) crosslinking a polysaccharide containing acidic groups, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, with a crosslinking agent to produce a gel;
- (b) if necessary, adjusting the pH of the polysaccharide to a value between 3.5 and 4.9;
- (c) comminuting the acidified polysaccharide gel; and
- (d) drying the comminuted polysaccharide at elevated temperature.

The superabsorbent polysaccharide obtainable by this process has a pH below 5 and provides odour control when contacted with malodorous fluids.

